

BRYAN'S INDIA FAKE.

His Repeated Assertions Concerning India Wheat Proven False.

HON. JAMES BRYCE SPEAKS.

Denials by Members of the English Parliament and a Prominent London Merchant.

In the speech delivered by William Jennings Bryan to the farmers of New York assembled at Chautauqua, the India wheat fake was revamped by the silver candidate for president. The assertion made by Mr. Bryan in his Omaha debate last May that the English speculators could drive great bargains in buying silver and trading it for India wheat to the detriment of the American farmer was reiterated and embellished by his fervid imagination so as to create the impression that the decline of silver has made India the most formidable competitor of the American wheat and cotton growers. As usual, Mr. Bryan talked at random without taking the trouble to acquaint himself with the actual facts.

The Bee now has the facts and the figures that effectively explode Mr. Bryan's India fake. Over two months ago the editor of the Bee directed a personal inquiry on this subject to Hon. James Bryce, who is now and has for many years been a member of Parliament and was a member of the British board of trade. Responding to this letter, under date of August 1, Mr. Bryce says:

"You are quite right in thinking that British merchants gain nothing at all from the closing of the Indian mints. The sharp competition, especially of the Hindoo native merchants, cuts down their profits and they lose heavily on the exchange between India and England in turning into English gold the silver prices they receive for the goods they export to India. The cost of food stuffs from India has not, I gather, increased during the last few years and the closing of the mints has not increased it. Manchester and our manufacturers generally complain that business with India is unprofitable. Our cotton industry is at present greatly depressed. So Britain at least gains nothing. You will, therefore, be safe in denying that there has been, or is, any bonus or benefit to British merchants or manufacturers."

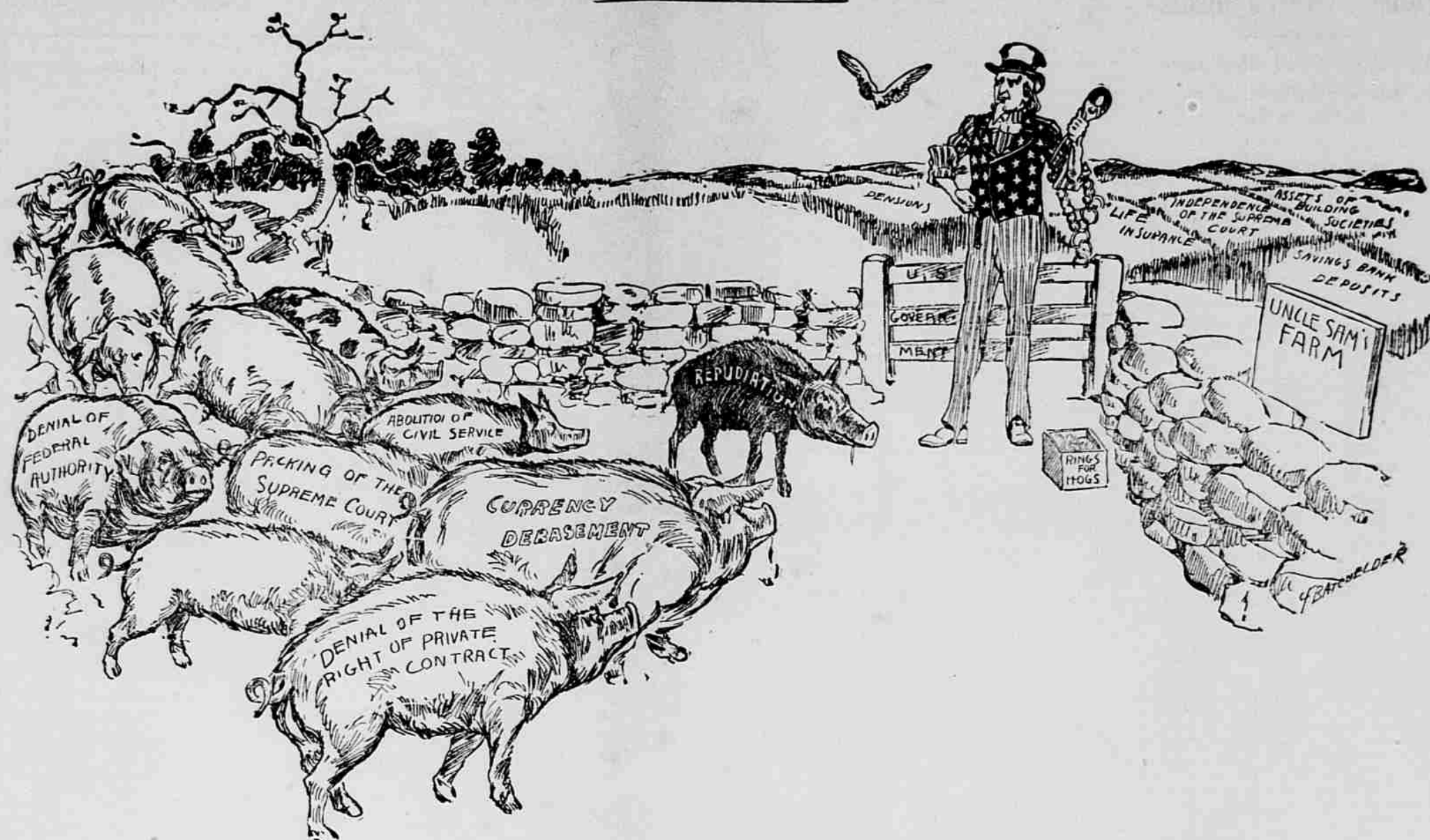
This letter has been supplemented by Prof. Bryce who writes that he is a very prominent London merchant, who was for many years a resident of India. Mr. J. Annan Bryce says that there is no evidence of any special circumstances, such as famines, to account for very short years. For instance, 1878 and 1879 were the years of the great famine in India and 1892 was the year of the famine in Russia.

Dividing the last twenty years into periods of five years each, you will see that during the last three five-year periods the exports from India have been falling off, while those from the United States, Argentina and Russia have been rising. It is, of course, true that the silver rupee exchange has been steadily falling with silver. The figures prove conclusively as regards India, however, that it has always been the great boggy with the American silver man, that the India export has had nothing to do with the fall of silver or rupee exchange. The silver man would be more sensible if he were to take alarm at the growing exports from Argentina and from Russia. But he could make nothing of the silver argument here, for neither Russian nor Argentine exchange depends on silver. Both countries, during the whole of the period embraced in my statement, had for the basis of their currency and of course foreign exchange an inconvertible paper currency and not either silver or gold.

"Altogether the facts illustrate the soundness of Mr. Rosewater's conclusion that the fall in prices of commodities is due to more economical production and transport. In India, in Russia and in Argentina wheat exports became possible not because the exchange value of rupees, the rouble or the dollar fell, but because railways were built into districts previously inaccessible. In India the providing of railway facilities stimulated the extension of irrigation. In the Punjab, for instance, many millions of acres were brought into cultivation under irrigation as soon as the opening of the railway to Karachi made the export possible. But in India there no longer remains any large new field to be opened up, and in most of the wheat-producing districts which depend on irrigation I believe as much water is now taken out of the rivers as they can give. America therefore need not fear India much in the future, even if silver and rupees were likely to go lower, which they are not."

The statistical exhibit accompanying this statement is exhaustive and convincing in support of the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Bryce. In 1878 the export of wheat from the United States to England was 47,010,000 bushels; from Russia, 47,010,000 bushels; Argentina made no exports and India exported a fraction over 1,250,000 bushels. In 1877 wheat exports from the United States had reached 107,426,696 bushels; from Russia, 57,120,000 bushels; from India, 15,633,333 bushels; Argentina still had no wheat to export. In 1892 wheat exports from the United States had reached 223,813,333 bushels; from Russia, 101,375,000 bushels; from India, 27,000,000 bushels, and from Argentina, 12,000,000 bushels. In 1894 Argentine exported 65,000,000 bushels of wheat to England, while India did not increase its export over the preceding year. In 1895 the wheat export from the United States was 170,333,333 bushels; from Russia, 156,233,333 bushels; from Argentina, 42,000,000 bushels; from India, 15,120,000 bushels. The average price of wheat in Bombay from 1899 to 1875 was \$1.20 per

PUTTING RINGS ON THE RIGHT HOGS.



I was passing through Iowa some months ago, and I got an idea from some hogs. [Laughter.] An idea is the most important thing that a person can get into his head, and we gather our ideas from every source. As I was riding along I noticed these hogs, rooting in a field, and they were tearing up the ground, and the first thought that came to me was that they were destroying a good deal of property. And that carried me back to the time when as a boy I lived upon a farm, and I remembered that when we had hogs we used to put rings in the noses of the hogs, and then the thought came to me, "Why did we do it?" Not to keep the hogs from getting fat. We were more interested in their getting fat than they were. [Laughter.] The sooner they got fat the sooner we killed them; the longer they were in getting fat the longer they lived. But why were the rings put in the noses of those hogs? So that, while they were getting fat, they would not destroy more property than they were worth. [Laughter and great applause.] And as I thought of that this thought came to me, that one of the duties of the government, one of the important duties of government, is the putting of rings in the noses of hogs. [Applause.]

[From W. J. Bryan's Labor Day Speech.]

MAJ. MCKINLEY'S HOME

A Household Truly Homelike and Entirely Free from All Ostentations.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO CANTON.

The House Where the McKinleys Have Made Their Home for Twenty-five Years.

Sojourning a few days recently near Canton gave opportunity for a charming visit to that new center of attraction.

Canton is alive with enthusiasm, the courtesies, business places and private houses are decorated with flags, portraits of Maj. McKinley, national colors and various national and patriotic devices.

It is easy to recognize the McKinley residence by the lawn, which is worn and bare by the delegations that continue to come from all parts to pay their respects to the future occupant of the white house.

Never before have women taken such an active interest in the presidential campaign, and never before since the nomination of President Lincoln have women's hearts been so stirred over the condition of the country, and while many are interested because of the main issues of the campaign, all are interested in the Republican nominee for president, because of his standing as a man, a citizen, and his social and family life.

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beautiful brow, a sweet, almost girlish face—a line or wrinkle marring its smoothness—the incarnation of womanly sweetness.

One who is sensitive and observant, need never have heard one word of Mr. McKinley's family life to understand the relation Mr. and Mrs. McKinley occupy toward one another, and while the pleasant morning conversation proceeds, we seem to feel through the atmosphere of the room every word of the spirit and existence of the happy wedded life perpetuated, which Browning expressed and painted in his "By the Fireside."

We are looking at and discussing pictures of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, when one of the family, taking up one of Mr. McKinley's, which from the view of the face shows the deep thought line extending the length of the forehead, remarks: "Mrs. McKinley does not like these—she thinks that line looks like a scowl." We all smile and quite agree with her, that that picture does not "do him justice," and we think what picture could portray as he is, the charming personality, the kindly, genial manner, the clear, perfectly modulated voice, the bright blue eye, and clear complexion, and the fine smooth skin of a woman.

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FARMERS AND TARIFF

Home Demand Supplies the Chief Market for Agricultural Products.

WHERE THEIR INTEREST LIES.

Effect of Curtailing the Purchasing Power of the Men Employed in Factories.

We export about one-third of the wheat grown in the United States either in the form of flour or of wheat. We export only about 5 per cent. of our corn crop. The exportation of other grain is as a rule trifling in quantity, although the very low price of oats for the past two years, owing to heavy production and a falling off in the home demand for consumption by street railway horses and driving horses, has led to a considerable foreign movement in this grain. Of our meats we probably export about 10 per cent., although exact statistics are not available on this point.

These figures are sufficient to make it plain to the intelligent farmer that the home market is his great market, and that any causes which reduce the home demand for provisions directly injure the farming interest.

Besides the staple articles of grain and meat, there are a multitude of farm products for which there is no market at all except the home market. This includes such articles as fruit, vegetables, and other products of the farm, and also includes to a very great extent the dairy products. Other important items are poultry and eggs. All thrifty farmers know the value of home markets for such articles as these, and know, too, that much of the profit of farming comes from the minor products of the farm.

If we are to have increased home consumption of farm products we must have labor generally employed, and at fair wages, in the towns and cities. To keep labor well employed it is absolutely essential under the present conditions that we should have protective duties upon large ranges of foreign-made articles. This is no longer a matter of theory, about which intelligent men dispute. It was held for a time by the advocates of free trade that the superior intelligence of the average American workman and the superior quality of the machinery he used would be a sufficient protection to insure our own markets for our own manufactured products. This is a delusion which no intelligent man now advocates. The extension of commerce by steamship lines all over the world, the laying of submarine telegraph cables, the world-wide habit of travel, the cheapness and convenience of transportation, and the general spread of intelligence by newspapers has put the entire civilized and semi-civilized globe in close business relations. Our ingenious labor-saving machines are being introduced into China and Japan, and no important improvement is made in inventions in this country that is not immediately known in all parts of Europe. The skill and producing capacity of the mechanics and operatives of other countries are constantly being increased by the sharpness of competition and by the introduction of new methods and machinery. Labor all over the world is tending to a common level.

Now the thoughtful farmer will readily see that if we were to keep up the ability of our own shop and factory population to consume his product in liberal quantities we must maintain an exceptional rate of wages. If through such free-trade legislation as Mr. Bryan and his followers advocate we are to lower the standards of living prevailing in the manufacturing countries which compete with us, then there would be a great surplus of farm products in this country for which there would be no home market. We must put up a tariff wall to keep out a flood of such articles as we manufacture in our own country, or we will soon be deluged with cheap wares and fabrics from Japan and China as

well as from the low-paid labor countries of Europe.

The farming industry is unquestionably in a depressed condition today, and the cause is not far to seek. Look at the hundreds of silent factories with their smokeless chimneys, all over the country, from Nebraska to Maine, and form, if you can, an estimate of the immense multitude of people formerly employed in these establishments, who are now eking out a poor living as best they can in other vocations, many of them, no doubt, in farming and gardening, where they have become competitors with the men who formerly supplied them with food. If the free-trade movement led by Mr. Bryan goes on to its natural conclusion, whole lines of industry which have survived the Wilson bill will be ruined and hundreds of thousands of employes will be thrown out of work.

The conclusion ought to be plain to every thoughtful man engaged in agricultural pursuits. We cannot afford to reduce our wage rates to those of foreign countries. We must make for ourselves all articles needed for our ordinary, every-day uses, importing only such luxuries as foreign countries have special facilities for producing. Tariff for revenue only means the ruin of the farmer, and tariff for protection means a well-employed town and city population, and good home markets for everything the farmer has to sell.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

"I would willingly defend free trade with my life," said Mr. Bryan in his first speech in Congress, and as he is now defending free silver with his tongue only it is easy to see to which policy he is most devoted.

Democratic orators and organs may evade the tariff, but the workmen of the country cannot, for to them it presents the unavoidable issue of work and prosperity or idleness and poverty. While the Populists denounce the tariff, they are shouting "Down with the rich," the Republican party advances with the cry "Up with the poor," and proposes the enactment of measures that will provide work for the workers and prosperity for all.

Sam Jones is nothing if not expressive. He declares that he would rather climb a ladder with an armful of celestials to undertake to fuse with the middle-of-the-road Populists.

The workingman does not want a cheaper dollar. He wants steady employment paid for in dollars as good as gold.

The simplest way to elect McKinley is to vote for him. Mr. Bourke Cockran objects to his fellow Democrats, and that remark contains all the wisdom of all the ages.

The one question Bryan never answers is the simple one, "How about free trade?"

The Bryan party is made up of all kinds of factions, led by all sorts of cranks, and if it should get into office it couldn't work together.

In denouncing wealth the Democratic organs are consistent with their party, for it has done everything it can to make the people poor and keep them so.

The Republican pledge to promote the free coinage of silver by international agreement offers the only solution of the money problem which good business men can accept, and for that reason even the Democrats among them are working with the Republican party this year and will vote for McKinley.

Any Populist who believes that Bryan can carry Kentucky when Palmer is a native and Buckner a native and a resident of the Blue Grass state, doesn't know the Kentucky nature.

It is easy to see from Thomas B. Reed's speeches down in Maine that he is perfectly serene and happy. But then he usually feels that way. He was born so.

Mr. Bryan errs in saying that it is idle curiosity that draws people to his meetings. It is both interesting and profitable to study a man who, in this civilized country in this age of the world, apparently thinks that wealth can be created by legislation.

"What gain would we make for the circulating medium," asked the late James G. Blaine eighteen years ago, "if on opening the gate for silver to flow in, we open a still wider gate for gold to flow out?" The question is still unanswered and still timely.